DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 066 279 RC 006 405

AUTHOR Hathorn, John R.
TITLE Annual Report of New York State Interdepartmental Committee on Indian Affairs, 1969-70.
INSTITUTION New York State Interdepartmental Committee on Indian Affairs, Albany.
PUB DATE 70
NOTE 33p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS *American Indians; *Annual Reports; Committees; Community Health; Education; Educational Finance; Industry; Leadership; *Reservations (Indian); *Services; Social Services; *State Programs; Transportation
IDENTIFIERS *New York State

ABSTRACT

The 1969-70 annual report of the New York State Interdepartmental Committee on Indian Affairs describes the committee's purpose and function as being to render, through the several state departments and agencies represented, various services to the 8 Indian Reservations--Cattaraugus, St. Regis, Tonawanda, Tuscarora, Allegany, Anandaga, Shinnecock, and Poospatuck--located within the boundaries of New York. The Department of Commerce programs have included assistance in industrial development and tourist promotion. The Department of Education has contracted with 12 public school districts near the reservations to educate Indian children. In addition, transportation, tuition, and assistance to high school graduates enrolled in post-secondary institutions are discussed. The Department of Transportation maintains all highways on Indian Reservations, along with other state highways. The Department of Health offers general medical clinics, child health clinics, and non-clinic medical services, and county health departments offer services in behalf of specific reservations. The chairman's report of 1969-70 activities and events, addresses of the 7 New York State Interdepartmental Committee members and 21 Indian Interest Organizations, and 9 Indian Reservation leaders and officials are included. A related document is ED 032 959. (FF)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

ED 066279

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1972
NMSU
E.R.I.C.

ANNUAL REPORT
of
NEW YORK STATE
INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE
on
INDIAN AFFAIRS
1969 - 1970

RC 006405

By:

John R. Hathorn - Chairman
Director of Indian Services

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMMITTEE MEMBERS	1
PURPOSE OF COMMITTEE	2
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT	2-3
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	3-5
HEALTH DEPARTMENT	5-11
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT	11
SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT	12-20
CHAIRMAN'S REPORT	21-27
INDIAN INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS	28-30
INDIAN RESERVATION LEADERS AND OFFICIALS	31

MEMBERS — INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS — 1969-1970

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT - 112 State Street, Albany
J. Bruce Mac Donald - Counsel

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT - 50 Wolf Road, Albany
Charles LaBelle - Counsel

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT - State Education Building, Albany
Ronald P. Daly - Chief
Bureau of Elementary School Supervision

HEALTH DEPARTMENT - 845 Central Avenue, Albany
Dr. Arthur G. Baker - Associate Commissioner
Community Health Services

MENTAL HYGIENE DEPARTMENT - 44 Holland Avenue, Albany
Peter Strand - Deputy Director
Mental Health Planning

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT - State Campus, Albany
Joseph M. Powers - Assistant Director
Highway Maintenance

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT - 1450 Western Avenue, Albany
George K. Wyman - Commissioner

Elma Patterson - Supervisor of Indian Services
State Office Building
125 Main Street, Buffalo

STATE POLICE, DIVISION OF - State Campus, Albany
Eugene Brady - Lieutenant

CHAIRMAN: John R. Hathorn
Director of Indian Services
1450 Western Avenue, Albany

The purpose and function of this Committee is to render through the several State Departments and Agencies represented, various services to the eight Indian Reservations located within the boundaries of New York State.

Reports submitted by Committee members for the period April 1, 1969 through March 31, 1970 are as follows.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT - J. Bruce MacDonald - Counsel

The New York State Department of Commerce effected continuing liaison with the Seneca Nation of Indians in industrial development, tourist promotion and other programs on their behalf in 1969.

The Department's Buffalo regional office and its Bureau of Industrial Development were in close contact with tribal chief William Seneca and other dignitaries to promote the Seneca Industrial Park. The Department's Buffalo and Los Angeles offices were, in fact, in the process of negotiating with at least two prospects seriously considering locating in the Park. The Bureau of Industrial Development helped prepare statistical and other data affirming the locational advantages in the Seneca Industrial Park area. Also, a number of prospective industrial tenants were brought to the Park for on-site inspections.

In June, a Department industrial development representative was assigned to cooperate with the Seneca Nation of Indians in an industrial conference held in the New Yorker Hotel in New York City, sponsored by the National Congress of American Indians. The representative was particularly helpful in calling attention to industrial financing assistance available in New York State and the fact that prospects for Seneca Industrial Park might be eligible for such assistance. Also, at the Beverly-Wilshire Hotel in Los Angeles, a Department representative helped bring the message of New York State to industrialists viewing exhibits provided under the aegis of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Department's Ogdensburg regional office and its Travel Bureau cooperated in promoting a brand new tourist attraction in Northern New York, an Indian Arts and Crafts Center, operated by Thomas R. Laughing, on the Mohawk Indian Reservation in Hogansburg. Mr. Laughing has been assured of the Department's interest and assistance in this worthwhile project.

In December 1969, Commerce Commissioner Neal L. Moyland appointed Bruce MacDonald, Counsel to the Department, to replace Henry Gallien, who retired from the Department, to serve on the Interdepartmental Committee on Indian Affairs.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT - Ronald P. Daly, Chief, Bureau of Elementary School Supervision

STATE SERVICES RENDERED TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS BY THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT 1969-70

The State of New York has been actively engaged in the education of Indian children since 1846. In that year, the sum of $1,100 was authorized for the construction and operation of school buildings on the Allegany, Cattaraugus, Onondaga and St. Regis Reservations.

Succeeding statutes have since been enacted which have led to complete equality of educational opportunities and almost total integration with the non-Indian population. In fact, the Indian student pursuing post-secondary training has a distinct advantage over his non-Indian neighbor as the State is currently subsidizing him up to the amount of $1,000 each year.

Responsibility for the education of New York's Indians rests in the State Education Department. The Department contracts with the LaFayette, Niagara-Wheatfield and Salmon River Boards of Education for the operation of its three remaining State-owned reservation schools. The State also contracts with these districts and seven others for the education of Indian children through grade 12 in public schools near the reservations.

The Department pays all costs of maintaning and operating the reservation buildings and all tuition and transportation charges for Indian students enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12.

The Department has assisted Indian high school graduates enrolled in approved post-secondary institutions since 1954. The growth of this program is indicated below:

1954-55	24 students	$ 8,400
1959-60	25 students	8,700
1964-65	40 students	28,000
1969-70	140 students	$140,000

Indian students also attend out-of-state institutions for which no aid is granted by the Department. There are seven such cases this year.

Financial and Enrollment Data:

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Repairs to Reservation Schools	27,900	27,990	23,613
Tuition and Transportation	1,182,625	1,273,169	1,459,830
Post-Secondary Training	76,750	100,019	114,955
Totals (Excluding State Aid):	1,287,275	1,401,178	1,598,398

Enrollments:

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Reservation schools	709	820	683
Contract schools	1,768	1,730	1,797
Aided post-secondary	78	122	140
*Non-aided post-secondary	NA	20	7
Other K-12 schools	66	66	141
Totals	2,621	2,758	2,768

*Student aid is not given for attendance at out-of-state institutions.

The problem of Indian students leaving school is lessening, but still of concern to us. Of the 1,024 Indian students enrolled in grades 7-12 in September, there have been 45 dropouts. There have been 180 dropouts among the 9,172 non-Indians in the same schools.

There are six districts operating or planning to operate Indian language programs. In addition, three are planning pre-kindergartens and one expects to offer Indian cultural opportunities.

Summer enrollments in 1969 were 148 in K-6 and 47 in grades 7-12.

A total of 53 Indian adults are employed by the contracting districts. Of this number, twelve are certified teachers.

A successful two-day conference was held with chief school officers and Department personnel. This conference is now an annual event.

Personal contacts have been made with all school administrators and about 10% of our post-secondary institutions have been visited.

The Department acknowledges and appreciates the continued cooperation it has enjoyed with all the contracting schools.

Harold G. Segerstrom, Chairman
Student Aid for Indian Youth

HEALTH DEPARTMENT - Dr. Arthur G. Baker, Associate Commissioner
Community Health Services

REPORT TO THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH SERVICES FOR INDIANS RESIDING ON RESERVATIONS - 1969

The Community Health Services Division of the State Department of Health has continued to assume responsibility for the planning and coordination of public health services, including ambulatory medical care in clinics, for Indians residing on reservations in the State. Currently, the Associate Commissioner is serving as the Department's representative on the Interdepartmental Committee on Indian Affairs.

The services provided in 1969 through the five clinics conducted on the reservations are summarized in the table below:

CLINIC SERVICES (1969)

Reservation	General Medical Clinics		Child Health Clinics	
	Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance
Cattaraugus	50	1,163	47	1,208
Onondaga	47	1,298	13	185
St. Regis	99	4,426		*
Tonawanda	102	2,471	1	5
Tuscarora	49	1,922	—	*
Total	347	11,280	61	1,398

Attendance figures represent 148 new general medical patients and 144 new pediatric patients.

*Included in general medical clinics.

NON-CLINIC MEDICAL CARE VISITS

Reservation	Office	Home	Hospital
Cattaraugus			
Onondaga	27		
St. Regis	59		186
Tonawanda	222	140	
Tuscarora	—	—	211
Total	308	140	397

Seventy-eight patients were hospitalized.

Medical clinics are conducted by physicians employed on a part-time basis, with salaries paid by the State Health Department. Nursing services and other supportive activities are provided by the staffs of county or district health departments in which the reservations are located. Total attendance at clinics in 1969 increased slightly in contrast to the preceding year. However, the lack of resident physicians near the reservations makes continued provision of organized medical care desirable in most instances.

In addition to the direct services provided in the clinics, the staff of the health departments serving these counties offer additional services to the Indian families at home and in other health department sponsored activities. Services reported by health departments in behalf of specific reservations follow.

CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION

The Erie County Health Department supervises the medical clinic held on the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation every Tuesday morning. The clinic is serviced on alternate days by Dr. William Fleming and Dr. Thomas Doeblin. There were fifty clinic sessions held in 1969. The total attendance for the year was 1,154. The average attendance per clinic session was 23. Referrals where indicated are made to the appropriate clinic facility. Tri-County Hospital is used for the contract outpatient laboratory services. Other referrals are made to E. J. Meyers Hospital for special clinic services and hospitalization. Other patients who have their own type hospital plan seek attention at the hospital of their choice.

The pediatric clinic is held every Thursday morning. Dr. Ronald E. Martin is the clinic physician. There were 47 clinic sessions held in 1969. The total attendance for the year was 1,230. The average attendance per clinic session was 26. A total of 276 immunizations were given in 47 clinic sessions. An average of 6 immunications are given per clinic session. The greater portion of clinic activity is devoted to the sick child. At the time of the interview and in a post-conference where appropriate, the nurses encourage return visits to complete necessary immunization.

Itinerant chest clinics are held on the Reservation two times yearly.

Through funds from a Tuberculosis grant, Dr. A. A. Graba has been able to provide transportation for this clinic service. Arrangements are made for a Gowanda taxi to be paid by voucher for rendering this service. The nurse plans the schedule and route for the taxi. By this method all of the Indian patients in need of a chest x-ray have been able to take advantage of this plan. A clinic session was held on April 30, 1969. There were 92 patients at the chest clinic session. The second session was held on September 24, 1969. Attendance at this session was 69.

This is the second year of operation for the C.A.O. Headstart Program. There are 34 youngsters registered for the program. Physicals where needed were completed by Dr. Brill on 12/1/69. The audiometer technician will be scheduled in the Spring of 1970.

Four hundred and thirty-three home visits were made on the Reservation. A minimal amount of bedside care is rendered. The majority of visits are for health supervision. Referrals are made from the pediatric and medical clinic for home visiting where indicated. Health teaching is done at the clinic session. With the frequency of clinic service many patients can be routinely followed at the clinic session.

ST. REGIS RESERVATION

Health work on the St. Regis Reservation during 1969 continued along the usual pattern of administrative, personal and environmental health services.

Under the supervision of the Franklin County District Supervising Nurse, the clinic nurse, in addition to assisting the general Medical Clinic Physician (twice weekly), made 126 home visits on the Reservation, 30 of which were for physical care. She also worked closely with the County Psychiatrist, making 17 visits to patients under his direction. The Franklin County public health nurses made 90 additional home visits on the Reservation.

The District Supervising Physical Therapist made 38 visits to 14 individuals. Four of these visits were to an Indian living off the Reservation. Twelve of the 14 individuals were referred from the Orthopedic Clinic. Mrs. Roberta Hart and word of mouth contributed to an increase of referrals to the Orthopedic Clinic.

Environmental health activities on the Indian Reservation in 1969 were very limited. Several investigations of water and sewage problems were done in the village of Hogansburg.

The Office of Economic Opportunity used the 1968 report for the purpose of obtaining funds from the Federal government to make improvements on individual water supply and sewage disposal facilities. Funds were not allotted for this purpose. The Office of Economic Opportunity, along with several local persons, then presented the report

with other information to Senator Stafford and Assemblyman Harris. After receiving this information, Senator Stafford introduced a bill into the Legislature to appropriate money for water and sewage facilities. The Legislature authorized and Governor Rockefeller approved legislation appropriating $85,000 for this purpose.

TONAWANDA RESERVATION

The Genesee County Health Department supplies the following information on services offered during 1969 to the population on the Tonawanda Indian Reservation by the physician and nurse serving the Reservation.

Regular Medical Clinics:	Total 102
	Total attendance - 2,476
Number of patients seen in physician's office	157
Number of home visits by physician	84

The Genesee County Health Department arranged to furnish nursing service on the Tonawanda Indian Reservation in the absence of the regular nurse on the Reservation during February and March 1969.

TUSCARORA RESERVATION

The Niagara County Health Department performs a generalized program of public health nursing for all residents of the Tuscarora Indian Reservation. Physical care visits, including physical therapy are rendered without charge to all Indian residents.

The health department supplies all the immunizing agents to the medical clinic which is held weekly. Also, the department held special rubella clinics in the school for the kindergarten children.

In September, 1969, a diabetic screening clinic was held. A urine sample was tested with test-tape and a blood sample tested with the dextrostix. Sixty-three people were tested, with sixteen positive results.

SUFFOLK COUNTY RESERVATIONS

POOSPATUCK

The Poospatuck Indian Reservation is located in the Mastic area. Twelve therapeutic visits were made to a stroke patient on the Reservation by Public Health Nurses. Three families were visited during the year for health guidance. Families are encouraged to bring their children to the Child Health Conference either in Bellport or Riverhead.

SHINNECOCK

The Shinnecock Indian Reservation is located in the Southampton area. Public Health Nurses visited two families to provide health guidance and family planning in 1969. Approximately two families per week attend the Child Health Conference in Southampton for health guidance, immunizations, etc. The Indians from the Reservation also attend the Chest Clinic in Southampton.

ONONDAGA RESERVATION

Well-child clinics were held once monthly during 1969 with Dr. Robert Chavkin in attendance. This clinic is also staffed with one public health nurse and one registered nurse. One hundred eighty-five children were seen in the 12 clinics - average attendance about 15 per clinic session.

Medical clinic was held every Thursday evening during 1969 with Dr. Kenneth McDermott in attendance. There were approximately 50 sessions during the year and 1,298 persons were seen. The average attendance was about 100 persons per month. This is a medical screening clinic which is able to treat minor ailments. Referrals are made to appropriate private physicians, clinics or agencies. The public health nurse follows up all referrals made. For the past several months we have been using two nurses at this clinic. This seems to allow the nurse to be more available to the patient.

We found the initial drug assessment conducted by Van Duyn Pharmacy helpful last year. In the future periodic inventories would seem indicated. At present, the nurse is responsible for ordering all drugs and keeping the inventory books. As yet, medicine is not being pre-packaged. There is also a considerable amount of outdated equipment on hand.

DENTAL SERVICES: A health department dental hygienist was available for teaching and education at each well-child clinic during 1969. She was able to see most of the 185 children or their parents during the year. Weekly fluoride clinics were conducted during July and August for children ages 3 through 5. The dental hygienist also provided cleaning, fluoride and education at the Reservation school. Occasional home visits by the dental hygienist were made upon referral from the public health nurse.

NURSING SERVICES: Nursing service is provided within the total county team framework. A multidisciplinary home care team provided comprehensive home care to the sick at home. Preventive services are also provided through the team approach. However, one public health nurse and one registered nurse are mainly responsible.

School age children receive services at schools in LaFayette.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT - Joseph M. Powers - Assistant Director of Highway Maintenance

The New York State Department of Transportation maintains all highways on Indian Reservations in the State. Numbered State routes are maintained as any other State highway on the system. All other roads within the reservation boundaries are designated Indian Reservation roads. There are some 180 center-line miles of Indian Reservation roads, which lie within the jurisdiction of six different Regional Offices of the Department of Transportation. Mileage distribution by Region is as follows:

Region 3	Syracuse	15.15 miles
Region 4	Rochester	22.32 miles
Region 5	Buffalo	109.00 miles
Region 6	Hornell	1.72 miles
Region 7	Watertown	23.45 miles
Region 10	Babylon	8.58 miles
	TOTAL	180.22 miles

Each of the listed Regional Offices included in its annual budget request funds to properly maintain the mileage shown above. In the fiscal year just ended, expenditure for this maintenance totaled $262,414, of which $143,070 was personal service and $119,344 was for repair material.

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT - George K. Wyman - Commissioner

TONAWANDA BAND OF SENECAS

This past summer, the Tonawanda Band of Senecas, under the leadership of Chief Beeman Logan, hosted the North American Indian Unity Convention. I attended this event, which was also attended by Indians from all over the United States. The delegates to this conference discussed their individual problems and confrontations with various governmental agencies.

A feeling of unity prevailed in that the delegates were pledging their support to each other. The Convention moved on to the Onondaga Indian Reservation and then on to the St. Regis Mohawk Indian Reservation.

The Longhouse Ceremonies continue to be interesting and informative.

The Tonawanda Parents Association under the leadership of Mrs. Janet Jones moved ahead in program scope and community interest. They were able to give financial grants to the members of the graduating class who went on to higher education or military service. They are meeting the goal of their organization which is to promote better relationships between Akron Central School and the Tonawanda Indian Reservation parents.

TONAWANDA INDIAN COMMUNITY HOUSE

Mrs. Charlotte Bruner retired in December from her position of Assembly Hall Custodian. Mrs. Ramona Charles was hired to replace her. Mrs. Charles supervises several boys and girls who are under the Neighborhood Youth Corps Program and are getting their employment training working at the Community Building.

The building was broken into by unknown persons who did extensive damages to the interior. The contract for rehabilitation of the Community House was awarded to Frank J. Balcerzak and Son of Medina, New York. This contract includes some exterior and interior work, including security measures. Plans for intensive interior rehabilitation and the building of an annex have been submitted to the Department - funds have not as yet been appropriated. The Community House is definitely in need of total repair.

Lance Blackchief was elected President of the TICH Community Board of Directors. The Board, under his leadership, became more actively involved in programming use of the building. The old, uncatalogued books in the library were sold and the money was used to purchase Indian books. Newer books donated to the library are being catalogued for future lending.

The Community Action Corps of the State University of New York at Buffalo was again involved in planning, developing and supervising the Fall and Winter Programs for the youth of the Reservation.

Students from Radcliffe College and Harvard University spent part of their summer living with Indian families and helping with the summer program at TICH.

ONONDAGA NATION

Several visits were made to the Onondaga Indian Reservation during the past year. I was accompanied on some occasions by Walter Liddiard, Agent for the Onondagas, on my visits with Chief Irving Powless, Sr. Most noteworthy of these visits involved Dr. Paul Brennan of the Department of Civil Engineering at Syracuse University.

We had asked to meet with the Tribal Council to discuss Dr. Brennan's proposal to have his senior class of Engineers plan the Reservation land area. Chief Cook was the only member of the Chiefs Council, other than Chief Powless, who attended the meeting. Dr. Brennan in his proposal stated that, "the planning of this land area will be physically based with strong social and economic planning paralleling the physical planning. It is quite probable that the social and economic aspects of this project will be the prime needs and the physical planning will be the necessary vehicle to support the social and economic proposal. The confidence and cooperation of the leaders of the Onondaga Indian Nation are essential and trust and respect is needed from all parties involved in this project.

"The objective of this project is to develop proposals for social, economic and physical facility improvment for the residents of the Reservation. All natural resources are to be utilized to develop residential, agricultural and recreational areas and, if proved feasible, commercial and industrial areas. All facilities including transportation, water supply, waste treatment and disposal are to be included in the development. The land is to be completely planned and properly related to the adjoining region and metropolitan area." As you can see, if the Tribal Council had accepted his proposal and given their permission for the students to "walk the land" this study would have been an asset to the Council. It seems that Dr. Brennan's class will still be able to do their project but not as complete as he would like. In any event, he will share his findings with the Chiefs Council.

I have included this in my report because this situation reflects either the kind of distrust the tribal leaders have for inquiry and study or the lack of interest for progressive achievement.

On the other hand, the Onondaga Tribe is involved in teaching their youngsters the Indian language. Chief Powless is to be commended for his involvement in this program. I saw some of the teaching materials that he developed to help the children learn more easily.

ST. REGIS MOHAWK RESERVATION

I visited the St. Regis Mohawk Indian Reservation for the first time in November 1969.

Chief John Cook toured me through the Reservation and we visited several places of interest. Chief Cook is very proud of their Community Building - Council House built out of Tribal Funds and volunteer labor. The whole Tribe should be proud of this progressive accomplishment.

We also journeyed to Canton to consult with Dr. S. Winning, who is Director of the Health facility on the campus of St. Lawrence University. Dr. Winning is interested in helping Chief Cook improve the medical service on his Reservation.

We drove to Lake Placid to an OEO (Office of Economic Opportunity) Board of Directors Meeting. The St. Regis Mohawk Indian Tribe is actively involved with this Federal organization toward resolvement of such problems as pollution.

Mrs. Minerva White, an OEO Coordinator on the Reservation was working on such projects as a Medical and Food Emergency Program; Surplus Food Demonstration; liaison work with the school; and the Tutoring Program of the St. Lawrence University at the School.

Mrs. White invited me to see the Tutoring Program in action and on this same evening I was able to meet Dean Wells and Mr. Atkinson of St. Lawrence University. The Tutoring Program here has been the best I've observed, this is probably due to the cooperative efforts of the parents, students, tutors and faculty advisors.

I might also add that Hastings Perkins, Principal of the Hogansburg School has made the school available for this program. All of our Indian children on all of our Reservations can benefit from this kind of tutoring program.

Several St. Regis Mohawk Indians, with sanction of the elected Tribal Government, have received small business loans and are now entrepeneurs. It is good that Indians are learning to be businessmen.

Conferences were held with the various staff of the Salmon River Junior and Senior High Schools. Plans for summer programs were being made as well as plans to teach the Mohawk language and culture.

CAYUGA NATION

A meeting was held with President Franklin Patterson and several members of the Cayuga Tribe relative to the Petition filed before the Indian Claims Commission by the Cayuga Indians who are members of the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma. Legal Counsel for the State of New York is representing the Cayuga Tribe of New York in this action. This Petition involves the sale of the Cayuga lands in the late 1700's.

The action is still pending. No decision has been rendered to date.

President Franklin Patterson attended the Inter-Tribal Council Conference sponsored by the Seneca Nation in August 1969.

TUSCARORA NATION

The Tuscarora Senior Citizens Group was formed this year with the help of Mrs. Marjorie Conaway of the Niagara County Health Association and Mrs. Isabelle Anderson, Tuscarora. We met regularly at the Tuscarora School and held a spaghetti dinner to raise funds for trips to the Rochester Lilac Festival and Corning Glass Works.

A Diabetic Detection Clinic was sponsored by the Tuscarora Parents and Teachers Association and held at the Tuscarora School. Niagara County Public Health Nurses were on duty. I have not received as yet a report from the County Health Department. I did observe a number of families participating in the Clinic.

The New York State Police, Conservation Department and Chiefs Council had a confrontation relative to an incident involving a loaded gun in an automobile on a state highway. At the direction of John R. Hathorn, Director of Indian Services, I discussed the situation with the Town of Lewiston Justice of the Peace and the parents of the boys involved. The charges were reduced from a criminal charge to a conservation infraction. The Indians naturally felt that their Hunting and Fishing Rights were being threatened.

The Chiefs Council began eviction action against the white families living in trailers on spaces rented from Tuscarora Indians. The trailer court proprietors resisted this action. These individuals are in private business and responsible for their businesses.

Several residents of the Tuscarora Reservation contacted this office relative to their interest in having the Town of Lewiston extend its water lines through the Reservation and also to be included in the Niagara County Sewage Disposal System. These requests were forwarded to the Director of Indian Services. These requests seem to be in line with progressive thinking and planning for the future.

SENECA NATION

The Seneca Nation of Indians, under the leadership of President William Seneca, hosted the first Iroquois Inter-Tribal Council Meeting in August of 1969. The William H. Donner Foundation provided the funds for this meeting. Delegates representing all tribal governments met at the Saylor Building on the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. This was an

exploratory meeting to see if the Indian Tribes in New York State were interested in forming a Council. Martin Seneca, Jr., who developed this idea, felt that such a Council could be an effective tool to further the Indian interests in the State. The delegates of the Iroquois Tribes exchanged ideas and discussed the advantages and disadvantages of such a Council. The meeting concluded on the second day with plans to have the delegates return to their tribes and discuss the proposal further. Hopefully, the tribes will meet again and take positive action.

The Seneca Nation Educational Foundation hired two social workers to work with the Indian children in the elementary grades. Their goals are to correct absenteeism, encourage the under-achievers, reduce the drop-out rate of the Indian child in the secondary grades and foster parent-child and school relationships.

I met with Mr. W. D. Bradt, Administrator of the Foundation, and Mrs. C. Harris, Board Member, and gave them consultation relative to the kind of training their staff members should have. Mrs. Betty Nephew is the social worker for the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation and Mr. John Manion for the Allegany Indian Reservation.

In October, the Seneca Nation received a Federal OEO grant of $73,702 for administrative costs of having their own Community Action Program. Allan Jemison was appointed Director and Mrs. Marlene Johnson, Assistant Director. The agency hired Indian staff and began a survey to determine priorities.

The Cattaraugus Indian Reservation established the first all Indian volunteer fire department. An amendment to the State's Firemen's Law allowed the Indian fire department to incorporate and contract with neighboring fire departments for mutual aid services.

For a brief period, an Indian couple lived in Sunset House on the Thomas Indian School complex and accepted for care neglected or abandoned Indian children. They were certified by Erie County Department of Social Services to be Foster Parents.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The changes effected in the Department's Standards of Assistance - Bulletin 134 - during this past year have had their effect upon our needy Indians, particularly in the ADC and AABD families, However, Niagara County, under Commissioner Daunt I. Stenzel, continues to give good services to the Tuscarora Indians and meets these needs as a purchase of service. Naturally, these are done on an individual case basis.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that if the needy Indian families ever hope to improve their living conditions it will be necessary for tribal government to become involved and concerned about these families and also to have some means of obtaining funds to effect the changes. We cannot expect Indian children to grow up under these poverty conditions and then as adults bring about change or even hope for change in their own environment.

During the past year I was a delegate to the Governor's Interstate Indian Council. We met in Rapid City, South Dakota in September. Policy Statement and Resolutions concerned with improving Indian conditions were passed.

In October, I was granted time to attend the 26th Annual Convention of the National Congress of American Indians in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This proved to be a tremendously rewarding experience. I wound myself attending meetings chaired by Indians, with Indian panelists and attended by Indians. All of whom were vitally concerned about the present and their future. I heard and observed dynamic Indians in leadership roles. I came away from this convention with a stronger Indian identity and a concerned feeling about Indian problems and renewed dedication to helping in their resolvement. I also took time to visit the Institute of American Indian Arts in Sante Fe.

Consequently, I accepted more speaking engagements to discuss New York State Indian Affairs. Groups are interested in Indian Culture and Tradition, problems, services of the State for Indians, what is being done to resolve the problems, and, most important, what can they do to help. There certainly seems to be genuine interest in our New York State Indians.

As a member of the College Committee on Educational Opportunity for the Higher Education Opportunity Program, State Education Department in working closely with administrators and guidance personnel, the schools our Indian students attend and in being actively involved in college recruitment programs I have become aware that educators are reaching out to help Indian students use education not only as a means for self-improvement but for the long range goals of tribal improvements.

I have given consultation to groups like the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Delta Kappa Gamma Sororities, as well as urban and Reservation Indian groups who follow the above premise and offer scholarship funds to Indian students in higher education.

In the Fall, I accompanied two Seneca Indian girls to Concho Indian School located near Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. I also used this opportunity to visit Chilocco, another Bureau of Indian Affairs Boarding School also located in Oklahoma. I continue to work cooperatively with the Special Liaison Representative from the BIA in recommending Seneca Indian children to attend these BIA Boarding Schools.

I continue to give casework service on a limited as-needed basis.

Last, but not least, I have answered innumerable inquiries about Indians and Indian Affairs. The Indian Office in Buffalo is becoming increasingly active with office calls, telephone calls and written communication.

Respectfully submitted,

Elma Patterson
Supervisor of Indian Services

STATE CHARGES

INDIANS ON RESERVATIONS

TOTAL EXPENDITURES - BY DISTRICT & PROGRAM
1969

District	AD	HR	OAA	ADC	AB	MA	Adult Inst. Care	Child Welfare	Hosp. Only	Total
Cattaraugus-Alleg. Res.	$13,437	$ 14,500	$11,147	$ 20,872	$ ----	$ 48,598	$1,247	$ 10,738	$----	$ 120,539
Erie-Catt. Res.	2,703	8,120	7,709	95,907	655	37,164	468	46,405	----	199,131
Genesee-Ton.Res.	1,348	4,519	2,344	10,316	----	22,348	1,211	7,246	----	49,332
Niagara-Tus. Res.	10,928	8,215	4,521	87,348	----	15,837	----	12,212	----	139,061
Onondaga-Onon.Res.	16,735	47,999	13,634	101,128	----	47,628	----	54,022	----	281,146
Franklin-St.Regis Res.	12,769	12,649	20,373	66,464	----	76,477	----	----	----	188,732
Suffolk-Shin.&Poosp.	----	7,254	2,392	26,703	713	20,511	----	8,420	----	65,993
TOTALS	$57,920	$103,256	$62,120	$408,738	$1,368	$268,563	$2,926	$139,043	$----	$1,043,934

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

As Chairman of this Committee, I would like to mention a variety of activities and events related to Indian Affairs which have come to my attention during the last twelve months.

To a greater extent than ever before, this Office has received a large number of requests for information concerning our Indians and the services rendered to them. Countless offers of goods, money and volunteer service work have been made. With the able assistance of Mrs. Elma Patterson, Supervisor of Indian Services in Buffalo and Walter Liddiard, Indian Agent for the Onondaga Reservation, most of the offers have been properly utilized.

A Federal-State Indian Affairs Conference was held at Lake Tahoe, Stateline, Nevada, August 19th and 20th, 1969. This Conference was called by the National Council on Indian Opportunity at the direction of the Vice-President of the United States. I attended as a delegate at the direction of Governor Rockefeller.

Mr. Robert Robertson, Executive Director of the National Council on Indian Opportunity, chaired the Conference. He stated that the principle purpose of the Conference was to learn from the thirty states having significant Indian populations how cooperation between the Indians and the States' and Federal Governments can be bettered.

The New York State Delegate's Report at the conclusion of the three-day Conference was summed up thusly:

"I think we must form a great triumvirate of the Federal Government, the State Government and the Indians and this triumvirate must work together, take positive action to provide the mechanisms and resources to enable our first citizens, whether characterized as Federal or State Indians, to participate and share fully in the social and economic development of thi great country."

It is hoped that out of this Conference and others to be held in Washington and elsewhere that significant improvements in Federal-State-Indian relations will emerge.

Federal Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Louis Bruce, a native of New York State, has announced a "Year of Awareness" for Indians, a celebration of Indianness and a dedication to the proposition that paternalism in dealing with Indians must end. He intends to activate Indian study groups at regional

and local levels and publicize their findings. A major goal will be to examine needs and over-all plans to be achieved before another century closes on the History of Indian America.

Appropriate ceremonies, art displays and speakers will call attention to this "Year of Awareness" at the New York State Fair on Indian Day September 4th, 1970. The Chairman is working closely with the Bureau of Indian Affairs' representatives on this project.

The Governors' Interstate Indian Council was held at Rapid City South Dakota, September 10th, 11th and 12th, 1969. Delegates from New York State were John R. Hathorn, Director of Indian Services, Elma Patterson, Supervisor of Indian Services and Sarah DeLand, Program Associate in the Governor's Office. A Resolution submitted by the New York State Delegation read in part: "Be it Resolved - Action at the 22nd Annual Meeting of the Governors' Interstate Indian Council that all Federal Grant-in-Aid Programs to be reviewed and amended as necessary to eliminate those distinctions between Federal and non-Federal Indians, which have discriminated against and effected the eligibility for Federal assistance of non-Federal Indians."

Federal Legislation is now pending based on this Resolution.

Other Federal Legislation pending includes:

Joint Resolution H.J. Res. 1141 - Authorizing The President to proclaim the last Friday in September as American Indian Day - Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S. in Congress assembled, That the President hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the last Friday in September as American Indian Day and calling upon the people of the U.S. to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

S-3135 - To make available to certain organized tribes, bands or groups of Indians residing on Indian Reservations established under State Law certain benefits, care or assistance for which federally recognized Indian Tribes qualify as recipients. (The purpose of this bill is to qualify State Reservation Indians, at their option, to participate in Federal Indian Aid Programs. This approach will insure full independence of State Reservation Tribes.

On February 25th, 1970, the Annual Meeting of the New York State Interdepartmental Committee on Indian Affairs was held in the Department of Social Services. Pending Indian Legislation was discussed as well as other topics such as water pollution on the St. Regis Reservation, traffic and speed limits for the Onondaga Reservation, return of wampum belts at the request of the Onondaga chiefs, the trailer park controversy on the Tuscarora Reservation and many other current Reservation problems.

Pending State Legislation includes:

A-2457 - An ACT to amend the Education Law, in relation to qualification of voters at school district meetings.

A-4906 - An ACT making an appropriation to the State Department of Health for the abatement of water pollution in the waters located on the St. Regis Mohawk Indian Reservation in the Counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence, (amount - $85,000).

During the 1970 Legislative Session, the Chairman appeared before a Committee on Government Operations to suggest that an in-depth study be made of Indian problems in New York State. A Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs, chaired by Assemblyman Joseph Reilly, after some research by a central staff, reported back to the full committee.

Chairman Reilly indicated that although an Indian residing on a Reservation in New York State lives under better conditions than Indians in other states, he is faced by certain problems affecting health, welfare and education. He stated that during the summer, the Sub-Committee will hold public hearings on Indian Reservations throughout the State. It is hoped that at that time Indians will make their feelings and ideas known to the Sub-Committee members.

Intensive research will begin on June 1, 1970. A full report of the Committee findings will be made to the 1971 Legislature.

Other members of the Committee are Assemblymen Edwyn Mason, Frank Walkley, John Thorp and Joseph Lisa.

ST. REGIS RESERVATION

Representatives of the St. Regis Indian Reservation are seeking to have that portion of the Reservation within the U.S. and the State of

New York designated as an Economic Development Area under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

Governor Rockefeller, in February of 1970, in a letter to the Assistant Secretary for Economic Development of the U.S. Department of Commerce, said in part: "I request that the St. Regis Indian Reservation be officially designated by the Economic Development Administration as an economic redevelopment area.

"The designation of the Reservation, making it eligible to participate in EDA funding programs, would be in keeping with the Economic Development Administration's attempt to alleviate economic distress on the Indian lands."

The St. Regis Mohawk Indians, after a long battle with the Salmon River Central School Board, have been granted representation throught an expansion of that body from seven to nine.

An appeal by the Indians' lawyer to the U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit on the one-man, one-vote principal resulted in a favorable decision for the Reservation.

Operation Kanyengehaga, a St. Lawrence University tutoring program for St. Regis Reservation Indian students, has proven most helpful and as many as 200 Indian youths have taken advantage of the program. Seventy-five university students work as tutors and make the seventy-five mile trip from campus to Reservation and back once a week. Tutoring sessions are two hours in length and cover nineteen subjects. Student directors are Joyce M. DeRosa and Donna M. Christian.

The emphasis of the program is that it is a cooperative project between the people on the Reservation and St. Lawrence University students.

The program is not meant to be a substitute for present schooling opportunities available to the St. Regis people. It is designed to give assistance only to those students who feel they need it.

SENECA NATION

Excerpts from the Seneca Nation's excellent overall Economic Development Program Progress Report follow.

Due to the construction of the Kinzua Dam, the resulting loss of land and the Nation's out-dated structure of government, the Council of the Seneca Nation is attempting to amend the Constitution of the Seneca Nation so that the Nation may effectively compete in this age and be better able to initiate and ultimately reach its goals.

The Seneca Nation of Indians with the assistance of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the New York State Department of Commerce and the National Congress of American Indians, has initiated an all-out campaign to attract industry to their Reservations.

The Seneca Nation Industrial Program, although showing no visible signs of new development, is continuing to promote its Industrial Park at Irving. A general clean-up of the frontage at the Industrial site will take place to make the area more attractive. A labor survey of the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations has been completed but not analyzed as of this writing.

The Industrial Committee, working together with state, federal and Indian agencies has interviewed and conferred with representatives of approximately fifteen firms in the past year.

The Senecas' goals as an industrial development area are: 1) to create employment for their people at a decent hourly rage; 2) to induce their college graduates to relocate on the Reservations and to take advantage of the employment provided; 3) to generate income into their General Fund so that more programs can be initiated; and 4) to operate their present system of government at the highest level possible.

"The Council of the Seneca Nation has placed special emphasis on two main areas, namely, 'Seneca Overlook' and 'Iroquoia'. These areas will be designed to develop motels, a marina complex, tenting areas and an educational-recreational complex."

In order to facilitate the planning and development of these areas, the Council has taken action to form a non-profit development corporation, consisting of nine members - five Senecas and four non-Senecas. The primary function of the corporation will be the overall planning for recreational development in the areas mentioned and implementation of these plans. The Seneca Nation hopes to start construction early in 1970.

The Seneca Nation of Indians has submitted plans for its historical and cultural recreation-tourist complex at Seneca Overlook. Preparation of an application for submittal to the Economic Development Administration has been started.

The scope of the project encompasses:

"A Recreation-tourist complex consisting of a 200 room motel, a 100-space overnight camping area with facilities, a gift shop, three Indian villages restored as they were

in three different periods in the history of the Iroquois Confederacy, an athletic field, an information and administration building for orientation of visitors, a museum capable of housing the artifacts of the Iroquois Confederacy, an 1,100 seat-amphitheater with a portable roof, housing facilities for recreation and theater purposes and attendant water and sewer facilities necessary for the complex."

The Seneca Nation of Indians also hopes to be granted an EDA public works grant before July 1, 1970 in order to carry out their Iroquoia Project, aiming for an opening date in 1972. The Economic Development Administration has been asked for a grant to cover part of the construction fees for this recreation-tourist project. The balance of the construction costs plus furnishings, equipment and getting the total complex ready for visitors will be funded by the Seneca Nation. The Iroquoia Project will be a a major step forward in allieviating the unemployment problem, will develop the economy of the Seneca Nation and it is also hoped that the Senecas will find a new interest in their heritage.

The educational goal of the Seneca Nation is to develop potentials and capacities of Seneca students so they may find greater satisfaction in life and a better standard of living.

The Seneca Nation Education Foundation, a legal corporation established by the Nation to handle educational matters, has been in existence for five years. Financial assistance has been awarded to a total of 247 students since 1964. Grants are awarded to high school students, adults and drop-outs from high school, to develop saleable skills.

This year two full-time general service employees have been added to the statf of the Educational Foundation. Their duties are to help bridge the communication gap between the parent, the student and the school. The Seneca Nation as well as the Foundation is exploring all avenues in the field of education so their children will be able to take full advantage of a meaningful educational program.

The Seneca Nation does not plan to relax their housing programs until all of the sub-standard homes on the Reservation are allieviated. Under the Seneca Nation's Home Construction Program, 130 homes have been built; since 1965 under the Federal Housing Administration 30 new homes have been erected (applications for this program have been submitted at a rate of five per year); and, under certification of HUD, 120 low-rental homes have been approved and 60 more are expected to be approved during 1970.

SHINNECOCK RESERVATION

The five badly needed fire wells have been installed on the Shinnecock Indian Reservation. A Bill, introduced late in the 1969 Legislative Session, provided the necessary funds. The request for State assistance through this office came as the result of a meeting of Fire Chief Douglas Morris and the Reservation's Trustees in February of 1969.

Fire Chief Morris, following completion of the project, commented thusly: "In my opinion, this shows that our elected officials, at all levels, are responsive to the needs of the people when approached with a well-documented need agreed to by all people directly concerned.

TONAWANDA RESERVATION

Mrs. Russel M. Blueye is trying to bridge a generation gap among the Indian people of the Tonawanda Reservation by teaching New York State's first elementary school Seneca Language Class at Akron Central School at Akron. Her fifth and sixth grade pupils are delighted to have this unique opportunity to hear and speak the language of their forefathers, Seneca members of the great Iroquois Confederacy, who were known as "Keepers of the Western Door." Their parents are happy, too, that their children can avail themselves of the opportunity.

In concluding this Report, I would like to thank the members of this Committee for their splendid cooperation throughout the year. I would also like to thank Elma Patterson, Supervisor of Indian Services, Sarah DeLand, Program Associate in the Governor's Office and Walter Liddiard, Onondaga Indian Agent for their invaluable assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

John R. Hathorn
Director of Indian Services for the
New York State Interdepartmental Committee
On Indian Affairs

INDIAN-INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS

American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

American Indian College Foundation
Charlottetown Mall
Charlotte, North Carolina 28200

American Indian Historical Society
206 Miguel Street
San Francisco, California 94131

Arrow, Inc.
1166 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.
432 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016

Christian Children's Fund
China Building
Richmond, Virginia 23200

Council of Jewish Federations
729 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10019

Director, Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions
2021 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Director, Indian Student Placement Program
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
18 East North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

INDIAN-INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS - Cont.d

Division of Home Missions
National Council of the Churches of Christ in
the U. S. A.
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

Foster Parents Plan
352 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York 10000

Friends Committee on National Legislation
245 Second Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

General Federation of Women's Clubs
Indian Affairs Division
1734 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Indian Rights Association
1505 Race Street, Room 519
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

The Luthern Church Missouri Synod
Department of Social Welfare
210 North Broadway
St. Louis, Missouri 63102

The Methodist Board of Christian & Social Concerns
Human Relations & Economic Affairs Division
100 Maryland Avenue N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

National Congress of American Indians
c/o Mr. Vine Deloria, Jr., Executive Director
1765 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

INDIAN-INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS - Cont'd.

Save the Children Foundation
Boston Post Road
Norwalk, Connecticut 06850

Southwestern Association on Indian Affairs, Inc.
Post Office Box 1964
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

United Presbyterian Church Board of Missions
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

United Scholarship Service
1350 Pennsylvania Street
Denver, Colorado 80210

INDIAN RESERVATION LEADERS AND OFFICIALS

CAYUGA

President Franklin Patterson
Cattaraugus Reservation
Gowanda, New York

ONEIDA

President Jacob Thompson
R.F.D. #1 - Rt. 11A
Nedrow, New York

ONONDAGA

Chief Leon Shenandoah
Chief Irving Powless, Jr.
Onondaga Reservation
Nedrow, New York

Non-Indian Agent: Mr. Walter N. Liddiard
R.D. #1
Lafayette, New York

POOSPATUCK

Head Trustee Junie Langhorn
Second Trustee Warren Treadwell
Third Trustee Ronald Bell
Poospatuck Reservation
145 Overlook Drive
Mastic, Long Island, New York

Treasurer: Mrs. Abbie Langhorn

Secretary: Mrs. Loretta Bell

SENECA NATION

President William Seneca
Saylor Community Building
Cattaraugus Reservation
P.O. Box 268-A
Irving, New York

Clerk: Miss Winifred Kettle

Treasurer: Calvin John

SHINNECOCK

President Harry K. Williams
Shinnecock Reservation
Box 1347
Southampton, Long Island, New York

Secretary: Walter Wise, Jr.

Treasurer: Charles K. Smith

ST. REGIS MOHAWK

Chief John Cook
Chief Noah Cook
Chief Charles White
St. Regis Reservation
Hogansburg, New York

Clerk: Maxwell Garrow

TUSCARORA

Chief Arnold Hewitt
5616 Walmore Road
Lewiston, New York

Chief Elton Greene
Chief Harry Patterson
Tuscarora Reservation
Lewiston, New York

TONAWANDA

Chief Corbett Sundown
Chief Beeman Logan
Tonawanda Reservation
Basom, New York

Tonawanda Community House Custodian
Mrs. Ramona Charles
Tonawanda Community Building
Basom, New York